

Gain in New Battleships Made by Naval Agreement

The deliberations of the "Big Three," Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato, on the naval ratio for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, resulted in:

The retention of the 5-5-3 ratio as proposed by the United States.

The retention by the Japanese of the new battleship *Musutu*, and the scrapping of the *Settsu*, one of her sisters.

The retention by the United States of the new battleships *Colorado* and *South Dakota*, and the scrapping of the *North Dakota* and *Delaware*, older ships.

The authorisation of Great Britain to construct two new battleships not to exceed 37,000 tons each, and to scrap four older ships.

The retention of the tonnage of capital ships has been slightly increased by this modification of the original plan. The status quo with regard to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region is to be retained.

legend tons each—that is, calculating the tonnage according to British standards of measurement, or according to the standards of the United States, which are 25 per cent. equivalent of 37,000 tons each. It is agreed that the British government will scrap (1) three of the old ships (2) new ships, scrap four (4) of their ships of the King George V type—that is, the *Grin*, King George V, *Princess of Wales* and *Queen Elizabeth*—and that the same ships have been retained under the original American proposal. This would leave the British with a fleet of twenty-two, as against twenty-two under the American proposal. Taking the tonnage of the ships retained according to American calculation, it would amount to 74,000, and the four ships to be scrapped would amount to 96,400 tons, there would be a reduction in net tonnage of 22,400 tons, or 30 per cent. of the original tonnage of 74,000 tons. The new capital ships (2), 25,050 in all, would give the British as against the United States an excess tonnage of 25,200 tons, which is deemed to be fair, in view of the age of the ships of the Royal Sovereign and the Queen Elizabeth.

The following announcement was made to the subcommittee on naval affairs:

"The following are the points of agreement that have been reached in the course of the negotiations between the United States, Great Britain and Japan with respect to their capital fighting ships:

agreement has been reached between the United States of America, the British Empire, and Japan, on the subject of naval tonnage limitation, as follows:

"The maximum limitation for the tonnage of ships to be constructed in replacement is to be fixed at 35,000 tons for the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, according to American calculations, the equivalent of 37,000 tons, incorporating the proposed tonnage changes. The maximum tonnage of capital ships is fixed, for the purpose of comparison, as follows:

United States, 35,000 tons; Great Britain, 35,000 tons; Japan, 35,000 tons.

"Comparing this arrangement with

5-5.3 is accepted it is agreed that with respect to fortifications and ships in the Pacific region, including Hongkong, the "quo" shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in these fortifications and ships. The "quo" means this restriction shall not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands composing Japan proper, or, of course, the islands of the United States and Canada, as to which the respective powers retain their rights.

found special difficulty with respect to the tonnage that is their newest ship. In order to make it possible for Japan has proposed to scrap the Setsumi, one of her older ships, which, unlike the others, had not been scrapped. The proposal, was to scrap the Setsumi, and to increase the number of Japan's capital ships to the same—that is, ten, as under the American proposal. Under the American proposal the Mitsui by Japan in place of the Setsumi makes a difference in net tonnage of 13,500 tons, making the total tonnage 313,300 tons, as against 299,700 tons under the original American proposal.

"The number of the Japanese ships to be retained remains the same as under the original proposal. The tonnage of the ships to be retained is increased by Japan under the original American proposal, taking the tonnage of new ships when completed, was stated to be 313,300 tons, as against 299,700 tons under the original proposal. Under the present arrangement is 435,328 tons.

"Under the original proposal, Great Britain was required to scrap 10 ships including certain pre-dread-noughts (1907 models), whereas under the present arrangement, 10 ships, 1914 models, of a total of 435,328 tons, are to be retained.

Difference in Efficiency.—While the difference in tonnage is small, there would be considerable difference in efficiency, as the retention of the status would give to Japan two (2) post-war hulks of the latest design.

to preserve the relative strength on the basis of the agreed ratio, it is agreed that the United States shall complete two (2) of the ships in course of construction—that is, the Colorado and the Washington, which

that is, the North Dakota and the Delaware, which under the original proposal, were to be retained. This would leave the United States with the same number of capital ships—that is, eighteen, as under the original

tons, as against 50,450 tons, as originally proposed. Three (3) of the ships would be post-Jutland ships of the Maryland type.

"As the British have no post-Jutland ships, except one Hood, the construction of eight new ships is required to replace the old and obsolescent ships, and to meet the increased number of ships required for the fleet."

"The arrangement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan is so far as the number of ships is concerned, and the number of ships to be retained and replaced."

maintain proper relative strength the British government may construct two (2) new ships not to exceed 35,000 agreement with France and Italy as to their capital ships, a matter which is now in course of negotiation."

TACNA ADIOSA VOTE **PARLEY MUST ACT**

ON TWO PROBLEMS

(Continued from First Page.)

Chile's Proposal of Plebiscite to Determine Sovereignty

Not Acceptable.
By the Associated Press.
LIMA, Peru, December 15.—Dr. Alberto Salomon, minister of foreign affairs, today said that the United States proposal for a conference of all the parties to the conference will continue to be applied to the composition of the troubles of China and Japan.

Courteous Comment Desirable.

France and Italy, now in undertaking in the naval committee of fifteen, is essential to perfecting the agreement with Great Britain, Japan and the United States which was entered into

"The position of Peru remains firm on this question and, in view of the incontrovertible justice involved and of the sympathy and moral support

American and European countries, the territorial rights of Peru will be safeguarded from the designs of Chile without disturbing the peace of the continent.

Peruvian rights which the Peruvian foreign office has prepared and the amount in effect to an increase of armed naval power rather than the diminution thereof. The potentiality of a possible combining of the French and Italian fleets of the future is said to be taken into account.

News dispatches originating in La Paz, Bolivia, to the effect that Peru was sending troops to the south frontier, have been reproduced in newspapers here and were re-

ceived with consternation. These reports are declared to be absolutely false, the chief of staff of the army having taken no measures since the news of Chile's action was received.

Public opinion in Lima has not taken Chile's proposal seriously, it being generally accepted that the treaty of Ancon has lapsed through the failure of the United States to ratify it.

established the authenticity of the Chilean note through an exchange of messages by the American ambassador at Santiago and the American charge d'affaires here.

Foreign Minister Salomon conferred today with members of the congressional foreign affairs committee, the meeting lasting more than an hour. The Chilean note is understood to cause discussion which may be prolonged, but should not operate to lessen hope of finally rounding out the naval limitation plan as a completed program.

The minister of war, when interviewed by the American military attaché, significantly denied that there

producing official reports to show that calmness prevailed there.

STONE WORK WAGES CUT.
BOSTON, December 16.—Approximately 100 men employed in the stone work at the headquarters of the National Council for Limitation of Armaments, 542 17th street northwest, where they will remain until Christmas.

The Ormo exhibit, which is known

rymen east of the Mississippi are affected by wage cuts of 30 to 25 per cent, which become effective January 1. Robert D. Swift of Woolston, secretary-treasurer of the International Monumental Granite Producers' Association, brought here in a resolution and an appeal for the delegates to the conference and is placed on free exhibition through the efforts of Mrs. Alexander Wolf, Mrs. Clifford Pinchot and Frederick J. Libby.

